to determine overall trends and should not be extrapolated or interpreted to suggest otherwise.

The North Carolina state mainframe was used to access the Trip Ticket data with SAS© data management and analysis software. Customized SAS© programs were developed to analyze and export the data as text files from the North Carolina state mainframe. Microsoft Excel© was then utilized to organize and summarize the data as was required. Microsoft Excel© was also utilized to generate the graphics represented in this report.

Economic Impact Analysis was run using Implan Pro Version 2.0© (Implan 2000). Implan Pro Version 2.0© is a computerized database and modeling software that computes a regional input-output analysis of economic activity (Diaby 1999). Implan Pro Version 2.0© utilizes direct sales to compute the secondary effects within the regional economy of interest (Diaby 1999). The secondary effects include indirect impacts generated by the purchase of intermediate goods and services used by the direct sale entities and the induced impact from the household expenditures of persons employed in the direct and indirect activities (Diaby 1999). Economic impacts listed in this report are for the regions (state or counties) in which the economic activity occurred. For example, the economic impact of commercial fishing in Dare County only includes Dare County impacts and not impacts on other counties, the state or country.

The number of full-time equivalent participants had to be determined to calculate the economic impact of commercial fishing in North Carolina. Answers to the economic question in the survey handed out during the renewal of SCFLs, RSCFLs and shellfish licenses were utilized to determine the number of full-time fishermen in North Carolina. The question asked participants whether or not they derive more than 50% of their income from commercial fishing. Participants who answered yes to this question were considered full-time while participants who answered no were considered part time. This is the same technique used by Johnson and Orbach (1996). Part-time participants were considered equal to half a full-time participant.

Comparisons of the average fishing income for commercial fishermen to the average annual wage per worker by county were determined by taking the percent of the average fishing income relative to the annual wage per worker. Likewise, the percent of